

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL
FOR
IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

OCTOBER, 1876.

BOSTON:
ALBERT J. WRIGHT, STATE PRINTER,
79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1877.

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October,	JARVIS and HOWARD.
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And Members of the Legislature during the session.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH, }
BOSTON, November, 1876. }

Hon. HENRY B. PEIRCE, *Secretary of State.*

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of this Institution, for the use of His Excellency the Governor, and of the Legislature.

Yours respectfully,

EDW. JARVIS,
Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH, }
BOSTON, October 5, 1876. }

To the Corporation.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned respectfully submit the following Report of the institution under their charge for the year ending September 30, 1876 :—

The Trustees have first to remind the members of the Corporation that since their last annual meeting they have lost the invaluable services of their late President and Superintendent of the School. He died on the 9th of January last, of a painful and lingering disease. His funeral was numerously attended by eminent and distinguished persons, who came together to pay their respects to the memory of one who, when living, was loved and respected by all who knew him. This was still more signally expressed when a meeting, in commemoration of his public services and private worth, was held on the 8th of February, 1876. Music Hall in Boston was crowded by an audience of sympathizing and appreciative friends, who listened with deep interest to able and eloquent addresses of distinguished gentlemen from this and other States, in which his noble quali-

ties of heroism, self-sacrifice, and devotion to duty in almost every field of philanthropy were spoken of in fitting terms of eulogy.

The Trustees could add little to what was said on those occasions, and by the public press since his death, if they were to undertake to enlarge upon the qualities which characterized Dr. Howe in public or in private, or the events which rendered his life one of such distinguished achievements. But they would be doing injustice to one phase of it, which had come under their special cognizance, if they forbore to dwell for a moment upon one trait of his benevolence to which less prominence was given, on the occasions above referred to, than it deserved. His devotion to, and relief of, that most friendless and unfortunate of all classes, who are deprived of the common heritage of life's enjoyment, idiotic and feeble-minded children. Nor is this to be regarded as singular or strange, when it is remembered how little is known of this class, and how little they are heeded by the masses of the people, and how few of the really benevolent are willing to turn aside from other objects of consideration and charity to bestow care and attention upon these unconscious recipients of favors which they can never requite. Such objects, instead of attracting, repel the ordinary expressions of sympathy and interest, except on the part of those to whom they are bound by the ties of parental or family affection, and it once seemed to be a hopeless task to attempt to do anything more than minister to the necessities of their mere animal nature.

The Trustees are not informed to whom the world is indebted for the profound conception that a merciful Providence did not create anything in vain,

but that a human being must have a spark at least of intellectual fire which may be developed and brought into activity by education. Dr. Howe early embraced this idea, and to no one of the grand conceptions which made his life illustrious was he more consistently faithful than to this. In the last report of the condition of the School, which he prepared, which forms the 28th Public Document of the Legislature of 1875, and was written after his health had become impaired, and he was conscious that it must be the last, he gives a brief outline of the origin and history of the School and the part he took in initiating and carrying forward the scheme for educating this neglected class of human waifs. With all the memories of his brilliant career of chivalric heroism in the liberation of Greece, his noble sacrifices to the cause of Polish liberty, and his embassy of mercy and good cheer to the brave Cretans, starving in the cause of freedom, with the world-wide renown he gained in opening the sources of intellectual light to the eyes of the blind, and that miracle which he had wrought in the case of Laura Bridgman, he seems to have turned with a fresh emotion of pleasure and generous pride to his struggle and success with an idiotic blind child which came under his attention at the "Institution for the Blind" in 1834, and the new sphere of philanthropic labor which he then entered upon. He had had no previous experience whatever in training this class of defective children, but resolved to retain the child and try to improve him. He details the process, and closes with the remark, "Indeed, his condition was so far ameliorated as to make me feel that even the poor idiot was not beyond the saving reach of the divine

laws which promise improvement as the sure return of every kind of cultivation.”

The interest thus stimulated in these unfortunates grew and strengthened in him the more he gave it thought. He was able to enlist the sympathies and assistance of other noble spirits, till at last, after surmounting difficulties and discouragements which would have disheartened a less resolute man, Dr. Howe had the satisfaction of seeing the Commonwealth take under her care and guardianship this most unfortunate class of her children, and extend to them, as she had done to her more favored ones, access to a school where, according to the measure of ability which Providence had awarded to them, they might be taught and their feeble powers developed. Massachusetts in this has the honor of taking the lead in founding schools for training and teaching idiotic children in this country, and has been followed by New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois. It began as an experiment in 1848. It was established in its present locality in 1855. Some six hundred pupils since then have shared the benefits of the School. During the whole of this period, up to his death, Dr. Howe was the Superintendent of the institution, and devoted to it his time and assiduous attention, serving for many years without compensation; and during the whole of this period the School has been conducted with scrupulous economy, and has had the services of able and faithful teachers and subordinates patiently and persistently ministering to its inmates in the slow and often hardly perceptible progress of developing the nascent growth of intellects, which otherwise

would, in all human calculation, have forever remained dormant, if they had not died.

It is difficult to exaggerate what this School owes to the zeal and unselfish purpose of Dr. Howe. The Trustees know that his language is no more than the truth, when he says, in his last report, "I spared no efforts to have this institution included within the circle of state charities, and labored in season and out of season to bring it up to its present condition of usefulness." Nor can the Trustees better close this tribute to the services of the founder of the School, than by recalling in his behalf the promise that awaits those of whom it can be said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

The above quoted remark of Dr. Howe, upon including this School in the circle of state charities, reminds the Trustees that a few words are due to the true relation which it holds to the State. Many have been misled, by the term *school*, to look for the returns which are expected from those intended for the elementary instruction of the ordinary children of the State, and because they do not discover the progress which they find in the pupils of ordinary schools, they regard the attempt to teach the class of children found here as an entire failure. Others have looked upon it as a kind of receptacle for the poor and unfortunate, taking the place of the poor-house, where the expense of their support is more onerous than in our public asylums for the poor, and have thought that its inmates, if supported at the charge of the Commonwealth, should be maintained at the poor-houses of the towns in which they have their settlements.

In approaching this subject, the Trustees have only to say that they cannot by any possibility have any interest in the question other than every citizen and tax-payer in the Commonwealth. It is not *their* institution, simply because in executing a public trust they give to it, as one of the state charities, their services in its supervision without any possible personal compensation or reward. But in the performance of that duty, they have been led to form opinions upon the methods here contemplated which they feel called upon to express freely.

In the first place, those who casually visit the School expecting to see much improvement in the pupils, forget on how low a plane of intelligence the teacher has to start with his charge, and how painfully slow are the first steps in his process. The only proper mode of judging of the progress made by any one of its pupils, is not by comparing him with ordinary children, but with himself. It is often a great step to teach one of these children to observe the decencies of life, and if it did no more, it would justify a far greater expenditure of time and money than is now made, by the direct and indirect blessing it brings to those to whom such a child has been sent by Providence to be cared for. But the influence of its teaching upon its pupils can be better told in the language of Dr. Howe, when giving the results of the School.

"It has rescued many children from the imbecility into which they had fallen through abuse, neglect, or injudicious treatment, children who were considered as idiots and who would have sunk into hopeless idiocy but for the help afforded at this School. It has given speech to some who were dumb, and who, if left without special training, would have

remained so. More than three-fifths of the five hundred and forty-eight idiotic youth, who have been enrolled as pupils of our School, have been improved either physically, morally, or intellectually by their stay in the establishment. . . . Their powers of self-control have been strengthened, and they strive to make themselves less unsightly and disagreeable to others. Many of the pupils have been trained to habits of industry so that they may, at least, be less burdensome to their friends and neighbors and to the townships or communities by which they are supported. Their mental faculties and moral sentiments have been developed by lessons and exercises suited to their feeble condition, and they have been raised in the scale of humanity."

If this is not an exaggerated statement, will it be any longer said that this School has not amply repaid to the public the money it has cost? Or will it ever be that Massachusetts is ready to withhold even this small but inestimable boon, a rudimentary education, from the helpless inmates of this, the oldest institution of its kind in the land?

The suggestion of throwing them back upon their friends, and when they are unable to support them, into the poor-houses of the various towns, is not only denying them the benefits of this School, but all hope of any improvement in their condition, and driving them to perpetual, hopeless, frightful idiocy. In such institutions as our poor-houses, there can be no adequate provision made for ameliorating their condition or inspiring a sense of personal decency or propriety, or giving life and action to the poor and feeble rays of reason which, if uncultivated, die out for want of strengthening. And the presence of such children in the streets and public places, even if not supported at public charity, becomes a source of pain-

ful annoyance to others, besides their being made the objects of jeering and ridicule by the young and thoughtless, and thus becoming unconsciously the cause of demoralization to others in the community.

But there is a large class in the State to whom the dreadful visitation of an idiot child appeals to the public, beyond their personal sympathies for the sufferer. Many a family is able to sustain itself in comfort, to bring up its children at school, and instil into them habits of diligence and labor, and thus fit them for usefulness and honorable pursuits, to which the support of an idiot child, if added, would be a crushing weight, having no stopping-place short of the poor-house. Such a child, in a family of this kind, must necessarily engross so much of the parents' time and care, that it becomes a hopeless struggle to feed, clothe, and rear their other children, and sustain themselves, and they break down and become a public charge. Throwing back, then, such children upon their friends or the poor-houses, as the case may be, has not even the poor apology of economy to warrant it, and were she to do it, Massachusetts would be doing violence to her own history and good name. The very idea of such a government as ours, is, that it should not only extend to all the protection and encouragement which enables the citizen to gain for himself the blessings and comforts which dignify and adorn private life, but to care for and watch over all such as from any cause are unable to obtain a reasonable share of those enjoyments. No one is beyond or beneath the guardianship of the Commonwealth. It is illustrated in her schools, free to all; in her hospitals, her asylums, her poor-houses, and her public and private charities, of which she is justly proud.

And at last the heart of her people, speaking through her Legislature, was touched by having their attention called to the forlorn and helpless condition of her idiotic children, and she sought to do what she could to extend to them also the blessings of the power of thought and the sensibility to enjoy. The experiment, if tested by itself and the discouragements it had to encounter, has been a success. One after another of her sister States have followed in a like work of benevolence, and are still contributing liberally to carry it forward ; and the Trustees would be very slow to believe that any considerable number of the people of a Commonwealth thus distinguished, would be content to see this work of mercy abandoned, and all hope for these poor children of misfortune sacrificed, to the questionable plea of economy, in throwing back the charge of a few thousand dollars for their education, as well as their support, upon the towns and overburdened families, who by law might be held liable for their support only.

One word of explanation, perhaps, is due to the public, to show the relation which the State holds to the School. The School was founded by the State, but for convenience in holding property and conducting the business affairs of the School, a corporation was created and acts through its officers. But the concerns of the School are under the direct charge and oversight of a Board of Trustees, consisting of twelve persons, six of whom are appointed by the governor and council, and the other half are elected by the corporation, while the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, president of the senate, speaker of the house, and the two chaplains, constitute a board of visitors, together with the members

of the Legislature during the session. It is for that reason that the Trustees have said that the School was in no sense their own, and that in managing it, they were but the servants and agents of the Commonwealth. Pupils able to pay are charged for their support and instruction, but to much the largest proportion of the pupils support and instruction are given gratuitously, they having been admitted thereto by being designated for that purpose by the governor. The number of pupils at present members of the School is eighty, and the number has been steadily increasing of late years. The number now chargeable to the State is sixty-nine. The institution has grown up from small beginnings and inadequate accommodations to its present condition, which has rendered occasional extraordinary expenses indispensable to meet the necessities of its inmates in health and comfort.

Among these was the purchase of a small piece of land, adjoining that of the institution, in such a manner as to render its possession indispensable to the judgment of the Trustees. The drainage of the buildings and land of the institution was found to be exceedingly defective, which rendered it necessary to incur considerable immediate expense for the preservation of the health of its inmates.

Early in the year, the secretary of the state board of health visited the School in reference to the condition of its drainage already mentioned; so decided was his judgment that the health and safety of the inmates required immediate measures to improve the drainage, that the Trustees did not feel at liberty to delay the work when prompt action was so obviously necessary. Besides this, sundry

repairs upon the building were necessary to protect the inmates from the rain, which in time of storms rendered the buildings damp and unhealthy.

The Legislature of the last year not having seen fit to meet these charges by an extra allowance, the Trustees have felt obliged to appropriate out of their very limited funds, from legacies and donations, enough to pay for the land, which leaves the charge for drainage still unsatisfied.

They cannot doubt that this course will meet the approbation of the Legislature, to whom they must look for the means of defraying such expenditures.

In their application to the Legislature for the necessary annual appropriation for the School, the corporation is reminded that it becomes necessary, among other things, to make provision for the salary of Dr. Henry Tuck, who has been acting as successor of Dr. Howe. The Trustees have endeavored by every means in their power to curtail the expense of the School to the lowest possible sum. To this end they have dispensed with many desirable conveniences heretofore enjoyed, such as a horse, and the cows designed for the use of its inmates. They have reduced the number of its employés quite as low as the safety of the School will admit, and have thereby thrown an extra amount of care and labor upon those who have been retained, while the wages and salaries of all have been kept at the lowest rate which such services ought to command.

The reports of Dr. Tuck, the Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. May, the Treasurer, form a part of this Report. The Trustees congratulate the corporation upon the satisfactory manner in which Dr. Tuck has performed the responsible duties of Assistant

Superintendent, and they are glad to profit still by the devoted service and long experience of the Superintendent, Dr. Jarvis. They desire to bear testimony to the fidelity and good conduct of the teachers and managers of the School, and to the order and discipline which have been maintained during the year. It is fortunate in still having the experience and ability of Mrs. McDonald in the charge of its domestic affairs.

In closing this Report, the Trustees would express the hope that the gentlemen of the corporation will visit the School, that they may better understand its merit and its wants. No one can properly appreciate its character or importance without seeing it in operation. If the members of the Legislature would personally look at the institution, their doubts of its value, if they have any, would be relieved, and new light be thrown upon it, as one of the most deserving charities of the Commonwealth.

EMORY WASHBURN,
EDWARD JARVIS,
SAMUEL A. GREEN,
W. BRANDT STORER,
SAMUEL ELIOT,
LEWIS ALLEN,
HENRY G. DENNY,
LEVI HOWARD,
CHARLES H. WATERS,
JOHN S. DAMRELL,
CHARLES D. HOMANS,

Trustees.

BOSTON, October 5, 1876.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH, }
SOUTH BOSTON, October 5, 1876. }

To the Trustees.

GENTLEMEN:—I would herewith respectfully submit my Report, for the year ending September 30, 1876.

Owing to the feeble health of the late Superintendent, I was elected his Assistant in October, 1875, and since his death in January last, the affairs of the School have been in my immediate charge, under the supervision of the present Superintendent.

No changes have been made in the management of the School, and the views of the late Superintendent, so far as regards the conduct and practical working of the School, have been strictly followed.

The statistics of the School for 1875-76, are as follows:—

Number of pupils enrolled, September 30, 1875, . . .	120
of pupils present, September 30, 1875, . . .	60
of pupils admitted during 1875-76, . . .	23
of pupils discharged during 1875-76, . . .	63
of pupils enrolled, September 30, 1876, . . .	80
of pupils present, September 30, 1876, . . .	74

Of whom 49 are boys, and 31 are girls.

The whole number of pupils connected with the School during the year 1875-76, was 143.

Of those discharged in 1875-76, three died, one

boy and two girls. None of these died of acute disease. One died of exhaustion, after a severe and prolonged attack of epileptic convulsions ; one was sick only a few hours with obscure brain symptoms, and one died almost instantly of what was probably heart disease.

There has been very little sickness in the School during the past year, and considering how feeble many of our pupils are, and how bad the drainage of our buildings has been, previous to the late repairs, the health of the School has been remarkably good.

The number of pupils discharged may seem large, and needs a word of explanation.

In March, the names of about thirty pupils were crossed off the books, which had been kept there for various reasons, in hope that they would be sent back at some future time. These were pupils who had been kept at home by their parents on account of ill-health and from other causes.

A few months later, about a dozen more pupils were discharged, at one time, in the interests of economy, the smallness of the state appropriation rendering this step necessary. Several of these were confirmed epileptics and custodial cases, which do not properly belong to a School like ours, but for which there should be provision, either in a separate department of our School, or in an entirely separate institution.

Most of the pupils discharged at the end of the school year in July, had been here more than the usual allowed number of years, and all had been greatly improved by the training and instruction they had received. One has already secured a situation where she can support herself. This girl

was at the state almshouse, and would unquestionably have never risen above the grade of a pauper, and been a life-long burden to the State, except for this School.

We cannot do as much as this for most of our pupils, but if we reclaim from hopeless degradation and pauperism only two or three each year, who shall say that our School is useless, and that a feeble-minded or idiot child has not a right to the simple education it is capable of, when we see the lavish provision made for the education of its more intelligent brethren? The lowest idiot that comes to us can have much done for it to render its life more comfortable and itself a less disagreeable object to those with whom it comes in contact. This training cannot be carried out even in homes where the idiot is surrounded by comfort, kindness and wealth; how much less can it be done among the poorer classes, where, unfortunately, the lot of most idiots is cast!

Among intelligent children an idiot is of course looked down upon and treated, it may be unintentionally, almost always with contempt and neglect. Thus he has no chance to rise, and no opportunity for the little development he is capable of.

At a School like ours, an idiot is with others no more intelligent than himself, and stands a much better chance of having his rights, and making what improvement he has capacity for. This improvement accomplished, he should be sent out into the world again, to do what he can towards his own support. This leads me to speak of one of our greatest wants; namely, opportunities for the best of our discharged pupils to obtain situations where they can support themselves wholly, or at least earn

their board and clothes. There are in the School now, several pupils who are kept along, hoping some situations may be found for them, so that they may not have to go back to the almshouses, from which they were originally sent to us. They could not of course go out into the world and earn their livelihood in competition with intelligent laborers; but in homes where they would be treated with humanity, and perhaps with kindness, the boys as farm laborers, and the girls as domestics, would render good service, and I doubt not, be fully worth their board and clothes. Some few would perhaps be able to do more than this, but none of them could get on without supervision, and the direction, restraint and advice which perverse and wilful boys and girls require, even when they have an average amount of brains.

In judging of the results of the training of a School like this, and the amount of practical good accomplished, people expect too much, and are apt to undervalue the real results obtained. There is no doubt or question that this School does accomplish a vast amount of real, practical good. This is well stated in the following passage by an eminent English superintendent:—

“Surely it is much to be able to state that improper tricks and propensities, so troublesome to the parents, have been overcome, weak physical powers have been strengthened, uncleanly habits have been cured, the spiteful and irritable have become calm, the dependent self-depending, the idle have been rendered useful, the untutored have learned to read, write, count, and draw, and that the ability to earn much towards their own livelihood has been acquired by some, whilst in a few rare instances the capacity for earning sufficient for a maintenance and laying it out for themselves

has been gained. The moral and religious feelings have been aroused and fostered, so that excellent characters have been produced, and deeds of simple kindness have been performed by those who were once selfish, sensual and depraved.

“To complete the climax, it may be considered what the cases would have become if they had been left to themselves, uncared for, untrained, and with growing habits of self-will, self-indulgence, dullness, wildness, idleness, mischief, untidiness and vice.”

In the operation of the School the past year matters have gone on much in the usual routine, and little calling for special comment has occurred. During the recent vacation, some of the most necessary of the many needed repairs and improvements mentioned in the last annual report have been carried out. The walls of our old buildings (wooden), which in so many places were very badly decayed, have been thoroughly repaired and painted.

An entire new system of drainage has been laid and the old offensive cesspools in the cellars have all been done away with, and all the sewage is now carried out in iron soil-pipes through the walls of the buildings into a main drain, which runs entirely across the grounds outside of the buildings.

The boys' workshop has been fitted up as a laundry and one more story added to it for a new workshop. This gives us an excellent shop and laundry.

The old laundry in the cellar has been taken out and its fittings used, as far as possible, in furnishing the new one.

All the water-closets, and, indeed, all the plumbing in both buildings, have been entirely renewed. The old work was so poor, and so much out of repair, that only radical measures would avail. It is believed that no

more repairs in this direction will be needed for many years.

The steam-heating apparatus has been extended to the shop and laundry, and as soon as our means will allow an additional boiler should be supplied.

With the completion of these repairs, our buildings are in excellent serviceable condition.

Considerable new furniture and school apparatus is required, and will be procured as soon as the state of our finances permits. A small outlay on the grounds and fences is also greatly needed.

An attempt has been made this year to compel the parents of pupils, who are able to do so, to pay in part towards their board and tuition, and it has met with some success.

Of the eighty pupils now enrolled, sixty-nine are Massachusetts state beneficiaries (of whom eight pay from \$25 to \$100 a year, though only one the latter amount); the remaining eleven are private pupils, of whom six are beneficiaries from other States,—one from Maine, two from Rhode Island, and three from Vermont.

In closing this Report, I wish to bear testimony to the faithful service of the matron and her assistants, the teachers and other employés, to whose labor and efficiency the successful working of an institution of this kind is so largely due, and without whose cordial coöperation the management would be so difficult.

HENRY TUCK, M. D.,
Assistant Superintendent.

Boston, October 5, 1876.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation, held this day at the institution, the foregoing reports were adopted and ordered to be printed, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

W. BRANDT STORER,

Secretary pro tem.

DR. MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH in account with F. W. G. MAY, Treasurer. CR.

1876. Sept. 30,	For repayment of loans, at sundry times, interest on same, at sundry times, Auditors' warrants, paid at sundry times, salary of Assistant Superintendent, expenses of Assistant Superintendent at convention at Media, book, stationery, and rent of safe, income invested,	\$8,700 00 117 28 23,000 00 500 00 30 00 20 50 548 06	1875. Oct. 1, 1876. Jan. - Sept. 30,	By balance from last year, . . . By balance of former year's extra appropriation received from State Treasurer, appropriation for current year from State Treasurer, receipts for board and tuition,* sales of sundries, cash at sundry times (borrowed), income of funds, balance due Treasurer,	\$881 53 1,250 00 17,500 00 4,717 90 229 11 7,700 00 548 06 89 24 \$32,915 84
1876. Oct. 1,	For balance brought down, due Treasurer, . . . And there is due for loans to— New England Trust Company, . . .	\$89 24 \$1,000 00	Treasurer N. E. Hospital, etc., F. W. G. May, Treasurer, And balance of account as above,	\$1,000 00 1,000 00 89 24 \$3,089 24

* Of this amount Assistant Superintendent reports \$360 as for "bills refunded."

Boston, October 4, 1876.

(E. & O. E.)

FRED. W. G. MAY, Treasurer.

Boston, October 16, 1876.—Having examined the above account, we find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

LEWIS ALLEN,
W. BRANDT STORER,
Auditors.

Analysis of Expenditures for the Year ending September 30, 1876.

Meat, 16,528 pounds,	\$2,062 13	
Fish, 3,591 pounds,	250 12	
Butter, 2,353 pounds,	791 26	
Rice, sago, etc., 713 pounds,	74 24	
Bread, flour, meal, etc.,	1,570 10	
Potatoes and other vegetables,	429 32	
Fruit,	156 82	
Milk, 6,833 quarts,	369 18	
Sugar, 3,342 pounds,	348 03	
Tea and coffee, 278 pounds,	137 05	
Sundry groceries,	310 17	
Gas and oil,	283 15	
Coal and wood,	1,328 00	
Sundry articles of consumption,	217 43	
Furniture and bedding,	477 84	
Clothing and mending,	30 80	
Superintendence and instruction,	3,544 98	
Domestic service,	3,407 07	
Outside aid,	93 83	
Expenses of boys' shop,	113 97	
Expenses of stable,	486 37	
Books, stationery and postage,	158 87	
Annual report,	307 68	
Medicines and medical aid,	75 95	
Taxes and insurance,	145 00	
Travelling and other expenses of Superintendent,	30 00	
Musical instruments,	14 00	
Ordinary construction repairs,	328 68	
Sundries,	49 96	
		\$17,592 00
Extraordinary construction and repairs,	\$2,326 23	
Bills to be refunded,	360 12	
		2,686 35
Total,		\$20,278 35

Extraordinary Repairs—1875-76.

Gymnasium floor,	32 days,	} 4,953 feet flooring; amount, \$261.75. Labor, \$192.50.
Hall by school-room,	8 "	
Boys' ward,	12 "	
Kitchen floor,	8 "	
Sheathing same,	2 "	
Floors in water-closets,	8 "	} 1,634 feet planed boards, \$81.73. Labor, \$231.
Finishing round pipes,	12 "	
Hanging windows and fixing doors,	6 "	
Building closets,	6 "	
Cutting through floors, etc., for plumbers,	60 "	
Repairing outside of building, clapboard- ing, etc.,	66 "	} 2,887 feet rough boards, \$74.33. Labor, \$181.50.
Labor, 220 days, at \$2.75,	\$605 00	
Lumber,	417 81	
Moulding,	5 50	
Nails, etc.,	23 42	
	—————	\$1,051 73
Painting outside of buildings,	625 00	
Whitewashing and tinting walls, etc.,	246 55	
Soil-pipes, conductors and drains,	\$988 00	
Water works and plumbing (front build- ing),	916 73	
	—————	1,904 73
Cementing meat cellar, bricks, and re- pairing boiler,	\$32 00	
Work on chimney,	29 50	
	—————	61 50
		————— \$3,889 51
Plumbing and work on water-closets, new laundry, and renewal of hot and cold water pipes in back building,	\$1,861 59	
Putting steam apparatus in new laundry and shop,	200 00	
Painting new shop and laundry,	152 32	
Carpenter's work on new shop, laundry and water- closets,	2,143 88	
	—————	4,357 79
		————— \$8,247 30

Of which amount, \$5,921.07 remains unpaid September 30, 1876.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The best age for admission is between nine and twelve years.

The institution is not intended for epileptic, nor for insane children; nor for those who are incurably hydrocephalic or paralytic. None such will be retained, to the exclusion of more improvable subjects.

Children will be received upon trial for three months, at the end of which time a report upon the case will be made to the parents.

Children must come well provided with plain, strong clothing; and stout shoes for walking in any weather. These must be renewed as often as is necessary, at the expense of the applicants. Those who tear and destroy their clothing must be provided with garments made expressly for them; and of such form and texture as not to be easily torn.

Sufficient surety will be required for the clothing of the pupils; for their board and care in vacation; and for their removal whenever they may be discharged.

The children of indigent parents in Massachusetts can secure gratuitous admission by application to the governor. For others, a charge will be made, proportionate to the means of the parents, and the trouble and cost of treating them.*

Persons applying for admission of children must fill out certain blanks, copies of which will be forwarded to any address on application.

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to the Assistant Superintendent,

HENRY TUCK, M. D.,
12 West Cedar Street, Boston.

Office hour, 2 P. M.

* Indigent pupils from some other New England States can secure gratuitous admission by application to the governors of their respective States.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

TRUSTEES.—A meeting of the trustees shall be held quarterly.

QUORUM.—The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE.—Two of the trustees, taken in rotation, shall form a committee, one at least of whom shall visit the institution each week, during the space of two months. These shall be so arranged, that one shall go out of and another go into the committee, at the beginning of each month.

This committee shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils; and of all the rooms in the establishment, and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of their visit and impressions.

This committee may report on the state and condition of the institution at any quarterly meeting of the trustees.

AUDITORS.—The trustees shall appoint annually two of their number as auditors. They shall examine all the accounts of the institution and treasurer. They shall aid the treasurer in the investment of any funds belonging to the institution. And no money shall be paid out by the treasurer without their order.

SUPERINTENDENT.—It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at, and give his whole time to the service of, the institution.*

He shall select and employ all subordinate officers, assistants, and servants of the institution, subject to the rejection of the trustees.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises, and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

* This rule is suspended for the present.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same, and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age, and condition, parentage, and probable cause of idiocy, or deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition, or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provision, stores, and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided, however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessities, or proper indulgences.

He shall make quarterly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interests of the institution require.

He shall prepare for the trustees and the corporation, an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress, and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the idiotic or feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils shall be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study, and for recreation, being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

MATRON.—The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

She shall see that the necessary supplies for the institution are procured, of good quality, and at reasonable rates.

VISITORS.—Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

TOBACCO.—The use of tobacco, either in smoking or otherwise, is prohibited in the institution.

BENEFICIARIES.—Candidates for admission must be over six, and under fourteen years of age.

Beneficiaries must produce a certificate from the selectmen, or the overseers of the poor of their town, stating that their parents and immediate relatives are unable to defray the expenses of their education.

They must be provided with suitable changes of raiment for winter and summer, and especially with thick shoes or boots.

The boys must have at least six good cotton shirts, and six pairs of socks or stockings; two coats or jackets, two pairs of trousers, two waistcoats, and an overcoat, two pairs of shoes or boots, six pocket handkerchiefs, and a good cap or hat.

The females must be provided with the same quantity of linen, and with three gowns and dresses. The clothing must all be of good serviceable material.

It must be renewed from time to time, as may be necessary, by the parents; anything more than common mending will not be done at the expense of the institution.

All the articles of clothing must be marked with the name of its owner—at *full length*.

PUPILS NOT BENEFICIARIES.—Any suitable persons may be admitted to the institution, on presenting to the superintendent sufficient evidence of their fitness for it, on such terms as he or the trustees shall determine, according to the responsibilities and difficulties in each case. Payments are to be made quarterly in advance, or sufficient security thereof given.

Private pupils must be provided with at least two decent suits of clothing, and sufficient changes of garments of all kinds, for winter and also for summer.

They will be required to observe strictly all the rules and regulations of the institution.

NOTICE.

The School is situated at 723 Eighth Street, South Boston, and may be reached by taking the Bay View horse cars of the South Boston line, and getting off at the corner of M and Sixth streets. Visitors are admitted on Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M.

As this school has no funds which it can apply for the purpose, and owing to the limited means of many of the pupils, they are often in need of clothing. Contributions of clothing or material therefor, suitable for children between the ages of eight and eighteen, will be gladly received, and may be sent directly to the school at our expense, or will be sent for by the matron, if notified.

